FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19, 1852. Parliamentary proceedings have, so far, been un-interesting, and merely indicative of coming business. Bills for extending the elective franchise, and amending the laws relating to the representation of the people in Scotland and Ireland, have been introduced into the House of Commons.

The first great battle of parties is expected to commence this evening. The Protectionists have, apparently, not agreed upon their course of action; but, like cautious campaigners, they have resolved to send out an advanced party, for the purpose of fresh arrests are being made every day, the Governtrying the temper and ascertaining the numbers of the enemy. If there should appear to be any chance prisoners, and it has therefore been earning the trying the temper and ascertaining the numbers of of carrying the Whig camp by storm, the Tories will no doubt bring up the whole of their forces, and a decisive trial of strength will be the result. But, if the Whig camp should prove too strong, and its position too well protected, its opponents will have been established for the purpose of disposing content themselves with doing it all the mischief of the prisoners in the most rapid possible manner. they can; then quietly beat a retreat, and wait for These and other acts, together with the fixed detera more favorable opportunity for dislodging their anmination of the Government to keep opposition candidates
more favorable opportunity for dislodging their anmination of the Government to keep opposition candidates
more of the Legislative Chamber are said to be producing e Protectionists have connected themselves with in their Ministerial onslaught this evening are the Roman Catholic members, familiarly designated as "the Irish Brigade." This conjunction of ultra Protestants with ultra Catholics appears to us to be quite as monstrous as the strongly-denounced union Italian States under the protection of the French Repubof the Legitimists with the Mountain in the late French Assembly; it bespeaks the same political fanaticism, the same absence of political, not to say moral principle, the same recklessness of honor and of consequences. It cannot, in England, lead to the same results, but it has a manifestly dangerous tendency in that direction. The Whites and the Reds of the Paris Parliament hated and would have crushed each other, but they had one common principle to unite them; they both hated Louis Napoleon with a bitterer hate, if possible, than that which they felt for each other; and therefore they joined their forces to oppose him. So it is with the Tory Protectionists and the "Irish Brigade." They have a most cordial dislike for each other, but they is to come off on the 22d instant; all the Generals are said each dislike the Whigs more, and therefore they will combine this evening for the overthrow of the Government. A morning paper says: "This evening Lord NAAS in-**A morning paper says: "This evening Lord NAAS intends moving, with the cordial concurrence of the Conservative party, a direct vote of censure on the Irish Government
in connexion with the untoward affair of Birch and the
World newspaper. The 'Irish Brigade,' we understand,
'are in high spirits at the prospect of thus being associated
with the Conservatives. The motion stands as follows:
That, in the opinion of this House, the transactions which appear recently to have taken place between the Irish Government and the editor of a Dublin newspaper are of a nature to weaken the authority of the Executive, and to reflect discredit on the administration of

Mr. MILNER GIBSON has once more placed his motion for the repeal of what are called "the taxes upon knowledge" upon the books of the House of Commons. This motion includes the taxes upon advertisements, paper, and foreign books, and the newspaper stamp. The value of the paper annually made in England is estimated at £3,000,000, and the quantity annually manufactured exceeds in weight 125,000,000 pounds. About fifty thousand persons are employed in its immediate manufacture, and quite two hundred thousand more in the many trades connected with paper.

Lord PALMERSTON has given notice of an amendment to the motion made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL respecting the organization of the militia, giving to that body a general and not a merely local application. The ex-Foreign Secretary is well versed in the subject, and will give rise, there is no doubt, to a very interesting parliamentary discussion. and it may be to highly important national results.

The Reform Bill will not be allowed to pass the Com mons without experiencing all the opposition which the Protectionists can give it. A meeting has been held at Lord DERBy's, at which 102 members attended.

"Lord Derby made a speech, stating that in his opinion "Lord Derby made a speech, stating that in his opinion a most decided opposition should be made to the second reading of the bill, on the ground that the Reform Bill of 1832 had settled the preponderance of the aristocratic and democratic powers of the constitution, and had at the time been accepted as a settlement of the question of Reform in the House of Commons; and that, although he form in the House of Commons; and that, although he should it come, seems to be the order of the day in Europe. admitted there were many defects in that bill which he was not unwilling should be amended, yet that the prepowers, and add greatly to the democratic party; that he was therefore decidedly adverse to the measure, and re-commended that it should be opposed as strongly as possible. They might, perhaps, be beaten in the contest, but at all events they would have done their duty to the be beaten in the contest, throne and the country. A resolution to oppose the second reading of the bill was then carried with only one dissentient voice."

The excitement about the hostile intentions of Louis Napolkon toward England, and the alleged unprotected state of the British coast, has in great measure subsided. But, although the idea of any immediate necessity to be prepared for a hostile attack may be abandoned, we think that the Government, as well as the people, are determined not to be caught napping whenever the time for action may arrive. Among other precautionary measures, a powerful channel squadron is to be organized to cruise between Spithead, Plymouth, and Queentown during the summer. This evolutionary force is to comprise the finest sailing and steamships in the British navy. The flag-ship will be the Sans Parall, screw two decker, of eighty-one

There is nothing now of much interest in the Literary world. Mr. D'ISRAELI'S biography of Lord G. BENTINCE has reached its fourth edition. It is a strange omnium gatherum of a book, but full of interest and a certain kind of talent. Strange to say, the author has managed to introduce thirty pages of very curious matter relative to the Jews, for no other reason, that we can perceive, than that Lord G. Bentinck separated himself from his party, and voted in favor of removing the Jewish disabilities. However, in these pages Mr. D'Israeli introduces much nove matter.

"The European nations are indebted to the Jews much that regulates, much that charms, and much that solaces existence. The toiling multitude rest every seventh day by virtue of a Jewish law; they are perpetually reading, for their example, the records of Jewish history and singing the odes and elegies of Jewish poets; and they daily acknowledge on their knees, with reverent

of the Jewish race is a penalty incurred for the commis-sion of a great crime—the crucifixion of Jesus Christ—is neither historically true nor dogmatically sound. It is not

in the slightest degree warrants the penal assumption." It would be entirely out of place to enter upon his argument here, but it is extremely curious, and will no doubt

Again : " If the reader throws his eye over the Provi-Again: "If the reader throws his eye over the Provisional Governments of Germany, of Italy, and even of France, (formed in 1848.) he will recognise every where the Jewish element. Manni, who accomplished the insurrection, and defence, and administration of Venice, is a Jew, who professes the whole of the Jewish religion and believes in Calvary as well as Sinai. He is what the Lombullet of the Imperial Cabinet would give great force to bards call a converted Jew. FREDERICK GENTZ, Secretary to the Congress of Vienna, was a child of Israel. Several millions of the Jewish race persist in believing in only a made by the King of Naples, the Queen of Spain, and the part + their religion. There is one fact which none can House of Coburg."

contest. Christians may continue to persecute Jews, and Jews may persist in disbelieving Christians, but who can deny that Jesus of Nazareth, the Incarnate Son of the ost high God, is the eternal glory of the Jewish race ?"

We perhaps ought to apologize for extracting thus largely upon a subject rather foreign to our usual course. We, however, wish to be considered as treating the subject as a literary and historical one, and not as a theological one-as the former it is most curious and interesting, and we think our extracts may draw attention to the entire dissertation.

FRANCE affords very little news. The Times has been endeavoring to ascertain the number of persons arrested in France within the last few weeks, and it is assured by the best authorities, speaking on sufficient evidence, that the number probably led" or seduced into insurrection. New tribunals consisting of a military officer, a prefect, and a judge, out of the Legislative Chamber, are said to be producing a powerful effect upon the popular mind throughout

The Cologne Gazette states that France has entered into onfidential negotiations with several of the States of Italy, with the view of forming a federation of the several lic. Again, advices from Constantinople, Germany, and Paris concur in stating that the dispute between France and Turkey relative to the holy places in Jerusalem has not been settled. The Univers threatens that, if the Sultan should recede from the arrangement which was nearly settled, "France will be under the necessity of proposing an ultimatum which Turkey would not easily resolve to repulse." Acording to all accounts the "Prince President" has plenty of irons in the fire. He is represented as being in a state of complete exhaustion, both of mind and body; there is no doubt that he has been lately very much engaged, and kept himself in a state of great seclusion. The French papers are full of a coup de main which to have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a movement on that day. The initiative is to be taken by the troops at Lyons, commanded by Gen. CASTELLANE.

The Queen of SPAIN has very nearly recovered from her

wound. There are rumors of Ministerial changes at Madrid. Political matters are far from being calm and settled in that country.

From the Papal States we hear that the Austrians, as well as the French, are beginning to pay great attention to the question of substituting rifles for muskets. The Austrian troops at Ancona have been recently supplied with sixteen of the newly-invented German rifles to every company of a hundred and eighty men. These soldiers are now daily drilling as sharpshooters. It appears that the whole Austrian infantry has been similarly supplied, and the officers declare that these rifles will carry with decided effect upwards of a thousand yards. Great pains are bestowed by the Austrian officers in keeping the troops under their command in the highest state of efficiency. In the provinces occupied by them, soon after daylight, the soldiers are to be seen spread about through the vineyards, hills, and dales, carrying on sham fights, and firing away the Emperor's gunpowder with most unsparing hands. They seem to enjoy the exercise, and hurra with stentorian lungs and right good will whenever they are led to the storming of some height.

A Turin paper states that the Grand Duke has directed another constitution to be formed for Tuscany, "to be framed according to the spirit of the times." Which does the Grand Duke mean? The spirit of the times, as he and his brother sovereigns of Italy and Austria interpret it, or as it is understood by their people? The forts of MILAN are to be immediately completed, and a reserved fund has been established to meet the expenses of a war, if one should break out. Lombardy is now supporting 100,000 men of the Austrian army in Austrian Italy,

rations. He has, at this time, a fleet in the Baltic numbering forty-two sail of the line, all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and ready for action. The Times of this morning states that the Cabinet of St Petersburg lately communicated a message to the French Government, which gave considerable uneasiness to Louis NAPOLEON. It appears from this document that the Czar heartily approved of the French President's proceedings, so long as they tended to put down Republicanism. The coup d'etat met with the Emperor Nicholas's sympathy and approval, as causing the overthrow of the Republic. He regards it as a great step towards the restoration of monarchy, but he had no intention that such monarchy should be vested in Louis Napoleon. The latter was merely regarded as the temporary chief of the French Governmentthe head of a Government essentially provisional, and to last for a certain period and no longer. He refused to recognise either the President or the Government by any other title or in any other character. The subsequent acts of December, however, roused the suspicions of the Emperor and his Minister, Count NESSELBODE, and hence this communication. In this document it is plainly stated, in so many words, that the CZAR will not admit the transformation of the title of President into that of Emperor, or the introduction into Europe of a new dynasty. The correspondent of the Times goes on to say :

"The President is understood to have complained that his intentions and his acts were misunderstood or misrep-resented at St. Petersburgh; that his decrees about the Imperial engle, his own effigy on the coinage, and his residence at the Tuileries ought not to be distorted, nor their importance exaggerated; that they were merely ons; that in reverting to the Constitution of the year VIII. he only meant to establish a strong authority in his bands; that the recollections of the Empire onstituted his strength, and invested him with popularity amongst the masses; that there was nothing astonishing in the fact of his seeking in the institution of the Empire what was certain to re-establish authority in France; that he had no intention of re-establishing the Empire, or of making himself Emperor; that he did not want either tween the Creator and themselves is the Jewish race. Yet they treat that race as the vilest of generations; and, instead of logically looking upon them as the human family that has contributed most to human happiness, they extend to them every term of obloquy and every form of persecution."

Mr. D'Isuarilague: 1775. previously intimated that they were to be transmitted to the Russian Government, a courier was, as I have already stated, dispatched on Wednesday last to St. Petersburgh.

historically true nor dogmatically sound. It is not historically true, because the Jews were as much dispersed throughout the world at the advent of our Lord as they are at the present time, and had been so for many centuries."

He says that the "allegation is not dogmatically sound,"

He says that the "allegation is not dogmatically sound,"

Perty, were known there. It is therefore argued, or any other than the present like th sipated, that the susceptibility of the Emperor Nicholas, excited as it was by acts of little relative importance, forbodes nothing favorable. It is believed, and not with-out reason, that the decrees of confiscation will have been says:

"The Jews, after all the havoc and persecution they have experienced, are probably more numerous at this date than they were during the reign of Solomon the Wise; are found in all lands, and, unfortunately, prosper in most. All which proves that it is in vain for man to attempt to baffle the inexorable law of nature which has decreed that a superior race shall never be described by the Emperor, and that they will give rise, on the part of that Sovereign, to remonstrances of an embarrassing nature. The Emperor Nicholas was never, as is well known, the friend of King Louis Philippe. He had, to be sure, recognised him as king, but not with that they will give rise, on the part of that Sovereign, to remonstrances of an embarrassing nature. The Emperor Nicholas was never, as is well known, the friend of King Louis Philippe. He had, to be sure, recognised him as king, but not with the sure of the control of found in all lands, and, unfortunately, prosper in most.

All which proves that it is in vain for man to attempt to baffle the inexorable law of nature which has decreed that a superior race shall never be destroyed or absorbed by virtues, as well as those of the Queen, and the personal qualities of their children. It may therefore be safely subject by the Imperial Cabinet would give great force to the protests of the Belgian Government and the King of Wurtemberg; as also to those which will probably be

All accounts, however, agree that the work is exceedingly hard. Government escorts had been established to protect the treasure in its transit to town, the daily amount transported being from 2,000 to 3,000 ounces. The colonists were getting alarmed at the influence of the gold discoveries on their staple export, wool. Shearing was going on rapidly, and though the wool is said to be superior in quality to last year's clip, it will fall considerably short in quantity, owing to the great mortality during the lambing season. Should the "gold ever" continue, there must be a large falling off in the export of wool during the next twelve months, particuarly from Victoria and New South Wales; whence, owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor, much of the wool will have to be sent home in an unwashed state.

The second edition of the Times gives the following aragraph :

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18 .- The Moniteur publi a "communicated" note, declaring that there is no truth in the rumor of menacing demands being made on foreign Governments by France, or of its warlike intentions; and that the Government has not taken any one step that would show a change in its pacific policy.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20. The motion by Lord Nass, in reprehension of the Earl of Clarendon, was discussed in the House of sell and Palmerston, Mr. Hobhouse, and Col. Thompson, (English members,) and Sir D. Norreys and Messrs. Roche and Power, (Irish members,) against it. The division has given the friends of Ministers much confidence. Whatever dislike the Irish members have of the Whigs, they have a much stronger feeling against the Tories, and they will not, we must think, as a body, do any thing which may tend to bring the latter into power. There was nothing else of importance in the proceedings of either House. Lord DERBY has given notice that he intends to oppose the Parliamentary reform bill, should it reach the House of Lords. Of course it will be strongly opposed on its second reading in the House of Commons next

The new law for regulating, or rather for destroying. the press in France has been published. The public journals, under its restrictions, will be any thing rather than echoes of public sentiment; they will not even in any measurable degree, be chroniclers of the events, the opinions, and the discussions and proceedings of the times. The caution money, for a daily paper, has been fixed at 50,000 francs, for a tri-weekly or daily paper 25,000. No journal is to be allowed to give any report of the proceedings on trial for press offences; nor, without the permission of the court, of any other trials whitever. No report of the debates in the legislative body nor of the sittings of the Council of State, is to be pernitted. Nor are judicial advertisements to be inserted in any other papers than such as are designated by the prefects. It is libel upon the word to call such a measureas this a LAW.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the President, refusing the dotation of 300,000 francs per annum, maintained to her it the decree of

"Monsieur: As I do not acknowledge your right to plu der my family, neither do I acknowledge you right to assign to me a dotation in the name of France. I refuse the dowry. "HELENA D'OHLEANS."

There was considerable stir in the money market yeserday, owing to a report that the Bank was about to reduce the rate of interest to two per cent.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19, 1852. Disquieting rumors of war have been seriously troubling Paris and the Government since the date of my last letter. Belgium and Switzerland the countries toward which apprehension was directed. France was said to have assumed, in her diplomatic relations with both of these countries, a very decided if not dictatorial and provoking tone, touching the asylum and protection afforded by them to the French refugees. The reports seemed confirmed by the notorious facts that Belgium is increasing her military force on the French frontier; that the opposition there is perpetually twitting the Government with tamely cringing before French threats; and the further fact that the Belgian Government is certainly, by the adoption of many con-ciliatory measures, most sedulously careful to avoid giving just ground of offence to her powerful and

dangerous neighbor. As to Switzerland, the rumor is that the alarm was accounted for by intelligence that the cantons were in high state of excitement in consequence of the threats against their national independence made by the neighboring Powers, France taking the lead. All parties were invoking concord and union of heart and hand to make successful head against the common danger with which they were threatened.

The federal journal published at Basle speaks alarmingly of the French note remitted by the Minister to the Federal Government, and pretends to quote very haughty if not insolent expressions contained in that note. In the mean time, to satisfy as far as possible the exigencies of her formidable neighbor, the Council of State in Geneva, through the city, issued the following decree:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND POLICE:-The Council of State, on the demand of the Federal Commissioners, &c., lecrees as follows:
French citizens whom recent events have brought to

Switzerland, and who are without regular papers, are invited to present themselves at the Department of Justice and Police to declare whether it be their intention to ask an asylum in Switzerland or passports for other countries.

Those who are under summons to appear before French tribunals, or who have been condemned by default, if they desire to remain in Switzerland must go into the interior at least eight leagues from the frontier. Those who do not intend to remain in Switzerland will be directed to countries where they can be received, and will be furnish-

ed with passports from the Federal authority.

The Department takes this occasion to remind the citizens that it is forbidden, under penalty of fine, to ledge any foreigners without reporting their names to the Foreign bureau, which will give permits to remain (permis de sejour) to those who have regular papers.

To all these reports, thus founded and apparently

ustified, this Government responds by the follow-

ing note communicated to yesterday's Moniteur : "When in 1848 it was in contemplation to nominate Prince Louis Narolson to the office of the Presidency, several English journals, and most of the persons inter-ested in opposing the nomination, pretended that to place a Bonaparte at the head of France would be to defy all Europe; and they saw in his election only the signal of general war. It is well known now whether these fears were realized. Since the 2d of December the same system of calumnies has been pursued, and ignorance and party spirit have combined to give them credit. The most absurd suppositions have been invented. At one time it was stated that demands had been made upon the neighboring States in a tone almost of menace; at anneighboring States in a tone almost of menace; at another that great preparations were making for war; and foreign letter-writers, by the aid of audacious falsehoods, represent our situation from a point of view entirely imaginary. Time, which is usually prompt enough to do justice to such acts of malevolence and folly, seems, on the contrary, in this instance, to encourage them. False alarms are propagated more than ever. Projects of invasion are talked of, and it is even pretended that our regiments are now ready to cross the frontier. In consequence, injury is done to the public credit, and scrious obstacles are thrown in the way of the revival of trade

According to late advices from India, the apprehension of a war with Burman had been allayed. His "golden-footed Majesty" had complied with all the demands of the Indian Government. There had been a serious fire at Hong-Kong, and several lives lost.

The overland mail brings news from Australia that the colonists had been much excited by the discovery of gold at Melbourne, Port Philip, (now called Victoria,) in such prodigious quantities as to leave the Sydney diggings completely in the shade. The daily yield was about £10,000. All accounts, however, agree that the work is exceedingly hereafter with contempt.

I suppose that we must believe, after this very positive denial, that the French Government is only actuated by the most pacific intentions. The long-expected law on the press is at last out. Here are its principal provisions. You will wonder

to see such a statute the law in France of 1852:

"1. No journal" can be published without previous "1. No journal* can be published without previous authorization of the Government. 2. The publisher must in all cases be a Frenchman in the enjoyment of his political rights. 3. No change can be made in the proprietorship or editorship of a journal without authorization from the Government. 4. No foreign journal can be circulated without that authorization. 5. Before the publication of any journal a fixed amount of caution-money must be deposited in the public treasury, for which the Government will allow interest. The amount of the caution-money is to be as follows: In the departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and the Rhone, if the journal appears more than three times a week, 50,000 Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and the Rhone, if the journal appears more than three times a week, 50,000 francs must be deposited; if it appears three times a week or less, the sum of 30,000 francs. In the other departments, in towns containing 50,000 inhabitants and upwards, if the journal appears more than three times a week 25,000 francs must be deposited; if it appears three times a week or less, 12,500 francs. In all other towns, if the journal appears more than three times a week, 14,000 francs must be deposited; if it appears three times a week or less, 7,000 francs. 6. There will be a stamp duty of six centimes (about 1 cent 2 mills) on each sheet. Earl of Clarendon, was discussed in the House of Commons last evening. The motion was sustained by 137 votes, and opposed by 229; showing a majority of 92 votes, in a house of 366, in favor of Ministers. Lord Naas, Mr. Moore, and Lord C. Hamilton, (Irish members,) and Col. Sibthorpe and Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. D'Israeli, (English ones, spoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion, and Lords John Russpoke in favor of the motion was sustained duty of six centimes (about 1 cent 2 mills) on each sheet of the journals published in the departments of the Scince and Science-et-Oise; and three centimes on all others. 7. The supplements to the official journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will be a stamp duty of six centimes (about 1 cent 2 mills) on each sheet of the journals published in the departments of the Scince et-Oise; and three centimes on all others. 7. The supplements to the official journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All foreign journals will not be liable to this duty. 8. All forei existing treaty. 9. Every journal must publish official documents gratuitously. All journals are prohibited from publishing any report of the proceedings of the Senate, except such as appear in the official papers. They are also forbidden to publish any report of the private sessions of the Senate; or any report of the proceedings of the legislative body except a transcript from the journal which will be furnished to all the papers. 10. It is also documents gratuitously. All journals are prohibited from publishing any report of the proceedings of the Senate, except such as appear in the official papers. They are also forbidden to publish any report of the private sessions of the Senate; or any report of the proceedings of the legislative body except a transcript from the journal which will be furnished to all the papers. 10. It is also forbidden to publish any report of the trials of the press before the tribunals, except simply to state the fact of the trial, and record the judgment. 11. The courts of justice can forbid the journals to publish their proceedings, except, as in the instance just mentioned, the judgments rendered. 12. Offences of the press, instead of being tried, as now, before a jury, will be taken before the tribunal of the Correctional Police; and all appeals will be made to the Correctional Chamber of the Court of Appeal. 15. In no case will proof by witness be allowed in order to establish the truth of any injurious or defamatory statement. 16. The publication of any social or political article emanating from a person under condemnation of the tried that of the tribunals subjects the additors. peal. 15. In no case will proof by witness be allowed in order to establish the truth of any injurious or defamatory statement. 16. The publication of any social or political article emanating from a person under condemnation of the tribunals subjects the editors, conductors, and printers who have concurred in its publication to a joint fine of from one thousand to five thousand francs. 17. Any journal publishing unauthorized reports of the proceedings of the Senate or the publications being false or malicious. 18. Any journal publishing unauthorized reports of the proceedings of the legislative body is subject to a fine of from one thousand to five thousand to five thousand to five thousand francs. 19. The publication or re-publication of false news, fabricated documents, or papers falsely attributed to third parties, subjects a this moment, when all France, if not the whole. or papers falsely attributed to third parties, subjects a journal to a fine of from fifty to one thousand francs. If the publication is made in bad faith, or if it is of a nature to disturb the public peace, the publisher is liable to a fine of from five hundred to one thousand francs, and from a a libel upon the word to call such a measureas this a Law, which sets all law at defiance. We find the following among the last news from Paris:

month to a year's imprisonment. In case the publication is both malicious and of a tendency to disturb the public among the last news from Paris: Every contravention of the stamp law will subject the publisher to a fine of fifty francs for each sheet issued, in addition to a restitution of the amount of the evaded stamps. For a second offence the fine will be one hundred francs per sheet; but the fine must not exceed the amount of the caution-money. 21. The Government has the right to, within two months after the condemnation of any jour-nal, to suspend or suppress it altogether. 22. A journal may be suspended for a period not exceeding two months by the ministry without the publisher having in any instance been condemned; only in that case it must receive at least two formal notifications in advance. 23. A journal refusing to publish official documents will be fined from fifty to one thousand francs, and be liable to sus-pension for fourteen days. 24. If a journal which has been suppressed by law re-appears afterwards, whether under the old name or with a new one, the authors, editors, and printers will be condemned to from one month to two years' imprisonment, and to a joint fine of from five hundred to three thousand francs for every paper issued. 25.

imposed, under penalty of suspension of the journal. 26.
One condemnation for crime, under the law of the press, or two condemnations for offence within one year, gives the Government full right to suspend a journal. 27. Any journal may be suppressed, whether in consequence of a judicial or administrative suspension, or as a measure of public security, by a decree of the President of the Republic. 28. Any person introducing or distributing an unauthorized foreign journal into the country is liable to imperialist, royalist, or republicant may rightfully and is imperialist. imprisonment for from one month to a year, and to a fine of from one hundred to five hundred francs. 28. No drawings, engravings, lithographs, emblems, of whatever nature or kind, can be published, exhibited, or offered for ale without the previous authorization of the Minister of Police in Paris, or the prefects in the departments. 29. Every bookseller must be licensed, under penalty of a fine of from one hundred to two thousand francs, imprisonment of from one month to two years, and the closing of his establishment. 30. This law is not applicable to

Algeria or the colonies. This law is thus communicated in the semi-official Constitutionnel of this morning:

"The decree of Louis Napoleon on the press suppresses the special impot of one centime (2 mills) on the feuilletons. We do not hesitate to say that it is a good idea of tons. We do not hesitate to say that it is a good iden of the President, both for letters and those who cultivate them. The feuilleton-columns will be reopened for the works of our romance-writers; but let our men of talent know well that, to-day, reason and taste repel immorality, impiety, cynicism, and all else which can outrage public manners. Licentiousness and scandal we have had enough of. Our new restored society cannot fail to offer to our painters of manners the finest shades of character, and to furnish them with moral and dramatic incidents as yet all unstudied. The public hereafter will applaud those pictures only which please the mind, elevate the soul, and touch or enliven the heart. By the side of our industrial, commercial, and agricultural France, we have a France loving literature and seeking after the delicate pleasures of menta-cultivation. It is that which the President of the Republic has certainly comprised; and we are sure that, after having giver peace and prosperity to the country, Louis Napoleon wishes, by noble and just encouragement, to give a new celat in France both to literature and to art. Despite all the rumors circulated abroad by malevolent spirits, writers at any rate can live and think under the

new law of the peers." In juxtaposition with the law on the press, it has occurred to me that it might be interesting to your readers to have a short history of French laws on this subject. I accordingly borrow the following facts from the Siecle:

"Before the revolution of 1789 the press-legislation was very simple. No work could appear without the appro-bation and sanction of the King. The examination of all books, pamphlets, and newspapers was confided to a permanent committee called Royal Censors. These functionaries were very numerous, and divided their work into ten classes, including every branch of literature, and ever one branch of art, to wit, architecture. "Immediately after the revolution (August 26, 1789) the oluding every branch of literature, and ever

National Assembly decreed, in principle, the entire liberty of the press. In March, 1791, any one could exercise the of the press. In March, 1791, any one could exercise the trade of printer who pleased without license. The Constitution which was promulgated a few months after declared that freedom of thought and opinion were natural and inalienable rights. This Constitution guarantied to every Frenchman the liberty to speak, write, print, and publish his thought without the slightest legal restraint.

"These principles were inscribed anew in the Constitution Directoriale of the 22d August, 1795. But on the 5th of September, 1797, the next day even after the 18th Fructidor, all periodicals were placed for one year under inspection of the police, who examined and had the right to suspend or suppress them. On the 26th of August following this regulation was continued for another year. On the 30th of September, 1798, a law was passed subjecting all periodicals to a special tax: an exception was made, however, of all scientific publications which appeared not oftener than once a month, and contained two sheets or less. On the 1st of August, 1799, complete liberty was less. On the 1st of August, 1799, complete liberty was again restored to the journals. The Constitution of the year VIII, promulgated on the 13th of September follow.

obstacles are thrown in the way of the revival of trade. Meanwhile, since the 2d of December, the French Gov-By the word journal throughout this abstract is meant any periodical treating of political matters or social economy, whether appearing regularly or irregularly. ernment has addressed no demand to any foreign Power except Belgium, and then only to prevent the organiza-

After the bill to the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of

According to late advices from India, the apprehension | tion in that country of a series of incessant attacks. It | ing, said not a word about the press. This silence was ing, said not a word about the press. This silence was ominous. In fact the commencement of the nineteenth century was inaugurated by the suppression of nearly all the journals published in Paris. Among the few exceptions figured the Journal des Debats. The Government forbade the publication of any new paper, and reserved to itself the right to suppress at any moment those which still remained. This state of things remained for a long time. Article sixty-four of the Senatorial decree of 1804 entrusted to a committee of seven members, named by and trusted to a committee of seven members, named by and chosen from the Senate, to watch over the liberty of the the Local Militia Act be received, Lord John Russell re-

chosen from the Senate, to watch over the liberty of the press; but all journals and magazines were formally excepted from this protection.

On the 5th of February, 1810, a decree re-established the censorship for all productions of the press. The same decree provided that printers should be licensed and sworn, and that from the 1st of January following the number of printers should be limited. The number for Paris was fixed at 60; shortly after it was increased to 80. A new decree of the 3d of August, the same year, decided that there should be but one journal for each department of France, and that should be placed under the surveilance of the prefect. Another decree, of the 29th April, 1811, imposed a stamp duty of one centime (about two mills) per sheet on every kind of printed work destined for sale. On the restoration of the Bourbons the 8th article of the Charter again proclaimed the liberty of the press; but on the 21st October, 1814, a censorship was re-established for all printed works of twenty sheets and less. Newspapers and other periodicals not authorized by the King for all printed works of twenty sheets and less. Newspapers and other periodicals not authorized by the King were prohibited; and the Government reclaimed the right to take his patent from any printer who should be condemned in a single instance for contravening the rules. The 24th of March, 1815, Napoleon, on his return from Elba, suppressed the censorship; and on the 22d of April following a law was passed, supplemental to the Constitutions of the Empire, referring all offences against the law of the press to trial by jury. This state of things was of short duration. On the 20th of July, 1815, Louis XVIII. re-applied in all their rigor the principal enactments of the short duration. On the 20th of July, 1815, Louis XVIII. re-applied in all their rigor the principal enactments of the law of 12th October, 1814. Soon after came the law of November 9, 1815, relative to the suppression of seditious cries and provocations to revolt, which was presently followed by the laws of 1817, to the effect that no newspapers or other periodicals should appear without the authorization of the King. On the 8th October, 1817, an ordinance was passed subjecting lithographers to the same censorship as printers. In June, 1819, the journals ceased to be subject to pre-examination; but as a substitute for that the deposite of security money (cautionnement) was required. A law of the 31st March of that year, and which was

at this moment, when all France, if not the whole civilized world, is indignant at the confiscation of the Orleans property. It is as follows:

"I have to inform the President of the Council of Ministers that, my conscience and my oath not permitting me to sanction any measure contrary to the charter, I regard as synonymous with confiscation—which the charter absolutely interdicts—all sequestration or obligation to sell property possessed in France, whatever might be the de-lay allowed for effecting the sale; for in my conscience I consider that every obligation to sell is a confiscation.
"Louis Philippe."

The partisans of Louis Philippe may circulate this letter as freely as they please, and make as much of it as they can. It can be but of little service in presence of the decrees signed by him, the text of which has been recently published, banishing the members of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, and compelling them to dispose of their property France within a limited time. It will avail th nothing to argue that those decrees were never rigidly enforced. They clearly recognise the principle of fact there are perhaps high re only excuse, but positively justify, if they do not dictate, decrees by an established power for the prompt alienation by hostile Prince pretenders of property held by them in imperialist, royalist, or republican, may rightfully and is in duty bound to destroy. But the property embraced in the late decrees of the Prince Louis Napoleon, and confiscated for the use of the State, was protected from confiscation, if not from forced sale, for reasons of State, by regularly executed legal deeds, that would be pronounce valid by any honest judiciary in christendom. The seizure of this property is as clear robbery as any that felon was ever hanged for. I really think that the heirs of Louis Philippe ought to have been compelled to sell. They are hostile Princes and pretenders to the throne. hoping, intending, practising to restore their dynasty. Their immense property in France greatly increased the populations. In many of our own States I believe exert uncongenial influences in opposition to the establish ed institutions. A fortiori, should notoriously hostile pretenders to the throne be excluded. Reports have been rife of late-but the wish has been father to the thoughtcrees will receive their rigorous execution.

EXPLOSIONS OF DETONATING POWDER.-Late English papers give accounts of two explosions of detonating powder, used for charging percussion caps. One of these colorions took place at Cheapside, Birmingham, the noise which was distinctly heard a mile from the scene of explosions took place at Cl of which was distinctly heard a mile from the scene of the catastrophe. The building was razed to the ground, even to the foundation; and an unfortunate man, whose body had been frightfully mutilated, was blown at least fifty yards into the air. One of his arms was discovered in a field one hundred and fifty yards from Cheapside; one of his legs fell in a yard in Bradford street; the other has not yet been found; and other portions of the body were scattered in various directions in the locality. The shocks were so violent that they shook the earth, and in several streets broke the windows, threw open doors, or cast them off their hinges; while in others houses was broken. The other accident was at London, where a man found one of the charges used for blasting, where a man found one of the charges used for blasting, where a man found one of the charges used for blasting. where a man found one of the charges used for blasting, which is put up in form something like a needle case. The man, not knowing its use, commenced rubbing it on a table, when it exploded, shattering his arm. eed rubbing it on a

oxe-half of the population lived over 27 years. In the latter forty years one-half exceeded 32 years of age. At the beginning of the present century one-half exceeded 40 years, and from 1838 to 1845 one-half exceeded 43. The average longevity at these successive periods has been in-creased from 18 years in the 16th century up to 43.7 by

our last reports.

These facts are derived from the medical statistics Geneva. Applied to this country, such an improvement as is here exhibited from 1500 to 1845 would make a variation in our bills of mortality of more than half a mil-lion, or 1,500 deaths daily.

PATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ELYSIAN FIREDS -Mr. Mr. Carry, keeper of the Elysian-Fields House, at Hoboken, (N. J.) accidentally shot himself on Wednesday. He was taking down a gun, preparatory to a shooting excursion, when it was accidentally discharged, the shot entering his chest so that he died almost immediately. THE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a sketch of the debate and division in the House of Commons which resulted in the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His parting fling at Lord PALMERSTON shows that the Premier fell in full possession of his faculties:

capitulated the leading provisions of the proposed measure, the principal point being that it was now intended to permit substitutes to be found under certain restrictions. All parties in the House appeared to be convinced of the necessities which existed for some such measure, and all he now asked was that they would allow him to introduce his bill, in order that its details might be fairly

Lord PALMERSTON said it was exceedingly necessary that whatever measure was introduced should be based upon a right principle, and the amendments which he intended to move upon the Ministerial bill would make it less objectionable in this respect. The chief amendment he proposed to move was intended to make the title of the bill harmonize with its provisions. According to the title, the bill was intended to provide for the levying of a local militia, but the body which was to be raised according to its provisions would not be local, but general: it would not be confined to England, or Ireland, or Scotland merely, but was to be sent to any part of the United Kingdom where it might be required; in this respect he quite agreed with the Government measure, but he considered it to be improperly framed. He thought, however, that the bill did not go far enough; he thought it should have been founded upon the old regular militia act, and should have provided for the enrolment of a more efficient and a permanent military force, better fitted to protect the country from any attempt which might be made upon it. [Cheers.] The noble Lord concluded by moving the omission of the word "local" from the title of the bill.

Mr. M. Ginson contended that no case had been made out for the application of the surplus to an increase of the armaments of the country, instead of using it for the reduction of those taxes which rest upon the humbler classes. Considering the immense sums which had been voted by the House from time to time, he could not believe that the country was in so defenceless a state as represented and he helicyed the bill hed been get a for merely, but was to be sent to any part of the United

classes. Considering the immense sums which had been voted by the House from time to time, he could not believe that the country was in so defenceless a state as represented, and he believed the bill had been got up for political purposes. If, however, a militia were necessary, he should infinitely prefer the proposition of the Prime Minister to the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Lord J. Russell said he could understand the position which was taken by Mr. Hume and Mr. Gibson, but he really could not understand the opposition which had been made by the noble lord, (Palmerston.) That noble lord came forward, and, in what he must say was a most unusual manner, said to the Minister of the Crown, you shall not propose your plan to the House, but you shall take a bill of my adoption. [Hear, hear.] There was never such a demand made before, and, of course, he could not agree to it. [Cheers.]

Mr. D'Israell argued that, if a motion was intended by the Government, founded upon a principle which an independent member believed to be erroneous, it was undoubtedly competent and constitutional for that member to move an amendment to it.

Sir G. Grey said that Mr. D'Israeli had misunderstood

Sir G. GREY said that Mr. D'Israeli had misundersto

Sir G. Grey said that Mr. D'Israeli had misunderstood Lord John Russell. What he had objected to was that Lord Palmerston, instead of showing the bill already prepared to be brought in, asked that another bill should be introduced instead, the details of which were not known.

Mr. Deedes supported the amendment, and Mr. Hume the Ministry. Mr. S. Herbert thought it would be better for the word local to be omitted, in order that the whole question might be open to consideration. After remarks from Col. Thompson, Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. Chateris, the House divided, when the numbers were, for Palmerston's amendment 136, against it 125. Majority against Government 11. The result was received with loud cheers from the majority.

Lord John Russell then intimated his intention to

Lord Palmenston expressed his surprise that the Gov-ernment should think it right thus to abandon their proof functions and shrink from their duty to the country.

[Cheers.]
Lord J. Russell replied that the House having thus expressed their want of confidence in the ministerial bill, it was not his duty to press it any further. [Loud cheers.]
He moved that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bernal do bring in a bill on the subject. [Cheers and loud laughter.]
Sir B. Hall called upon the noble lord to say plainly ernment of the country.

Lord J. Russell stated that he thought he had made

his meaning sufficiently clear, and again intimated that, having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer continue in office.

The other business was hurriedly disposed of, and the

House abruptly adjourned to twenty-five minutes pas

The above debate took place on the evening of Friday, the 20th ultimo. On the preceding night an attack had been made on the Ministry Lord CLARENDON the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for having employed in some service a conductor of a public press who is represented as of a bad cha racter, not entitled to confidence. Lord John Rus-sell defended Lord Clarendon against the charge brought against him by Lord Naas, as did Lord PALMERSTON, with some warmth. The motion, which was for a vote of censure, was negatived by a vote of 137 to 229. This decisive vote apparently threw the friends of the Ministers off their guard against any attempt to embarrass them on the succeeding evening.

News has been received from the British ship Enterprise, dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, which left England to renew her search on the 2d of April last. At the date of the letters, (8th July,) the Enterprise was off Cape Prince of Wales. After leaving England little way could be made in beating with the Enterprise, a vessel built for encountering ice, and it took them twentysix days to reach Port Lloyd, (Bonin Islands,) where they their means of efficient action and their influence upon remained ten days—leaving on the 6th May. On the 31st the southern edge of the ice was reached off Cape St. foreigners are not allowed to hold real property. Why? Thaddee. On the 3d June they entered the ice, in lati-Because it is presumed against them that they would tude 68° 25'. After leaving the Bonin Islands they experienced very bad weather, losing a topmast and several other spars. On entering the ice they were completely at its mercy, being drifted north. During the drift they were carried past Diomed Island, at the distance of a that the decrees in question would be retracted or notably mile, and were closely beset until the 1st July, when they modified, in conformity with the plain direction of public got into open water, and in two days reached Cape Prince opinion. But the indications at present are that the de- of Wales, where they found the Plover much shaken from her third winter's sojourn in those regions. The Plover had not found any traces of Sir John Franklin. There were reports of white men seen at the source of the Darabin river. Search was made by Assistant Surgeon Adams, but nothing was found. The Plover is expected soon

population at first thought there was an enrinquake, and rushed to the public squares and open places. The terror only ceased when it was announced by placards that the powder magazine had blown up. The magazine was the largest in all Sweden, and was situated at half a league INCREASED AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.—Professor Buchanan, in an interesting lecture before the Mechanic's Institute of Cincinnati, makes the following observations upon the average duration of life, the effect in part of the improvements in medical science. He says that in the latter part of the sixteenth century one-half of all that were born died under five years of age, and the average longevity of the whole population was but 18 years. In the 17th century one-half of the population died under twelve. But in the first sixty years of the 18th century twelve. But in the first sixty years of the 18th century twelve. But in the first sixty years of the 18th century ing-glasses, pictures, and other objects hanging to the ing glasses, pictures, and other objects hanging to the walls were thrown down; while in some houses the walls

walls were thrown down; while in some houses the walls were damaged.

"The powder magazine consisted of four vast buildings, arranged nearly in the form of a cross. It is thought that there were four successive explesions, proceeding from west to east. Fortunately at the time of the catastrophe almost ail the workmen had gone to dinner. Nevertheless, it is calculated that more than sixty persons perished. From a report to the Minister of War by the director of the magazine, it appears the magazine contained about ed. From a report to the Minister of War by the director of the magazine, it appears the magazine contained about 28,500 pounds of power. The loss, not including the value of the buildings, is estimated at 115,000 crowns—538,000f. It appears that the disaster was caused by criminals. The police discovered in a whole in the earth near the magazine several bundles of chemical matches, a hatchet, a file, and a hammer; and two liberated convicts named Daniel and Pehrson had been seen hanging about a little before."

removal way been explicated to consume outs also and one